

net to take the matter into serious consideration and consult their friends about it. But does it follow that the President was committed to the bill he vetoed? Cannot a person be in favor of a Bank of the United States, and yet have a scheme of one presented to him, so objectionable in detail as to compel him to oppose it? What does Mr. Ewing declare the President said on that occasion? Does he not say that the President asked his Cabinet if they could not aid him in establishing a scheme, without showing inconsistency to the country? Did he not further say, most emphatically, that he would have no bill which admitted of discounts, either directly or indirectly? And does not Mr. Ewing add that the President said, in speaking of this very feature of the exchanges, that the Bank should have the power to deal in bills of exchange, "if they be foreign bills, or bills drawn in one State and payable in another." That is all the power necessary for transmitting the public funds and regulating exchanges and the currency? Now, will Mr. Badger, or any other man in the community, have the audacity to maintain, before the American people, that the bill, called the "Fiscal Corporation," which was vetoed by the President, did not eminently and positively, conflict with the principles of an Exchange Bank bill, here laid down, and which were to be observed by the Cabinet in meeting the views of the Chief Magistrate? These facts go to prove, beyond question, the complete innocence of the President. But they go to prove something else. They just as unqualifiedly go to show that these men, calling themselves the confidential advisers of the President, deliberately took advantage of the anxious desire manifested by him, to conciliate the (so-called) Whig party, in calling upon them to assist him to construct a financial scheme that would suit both himself and them, by attempting to impose upon him a scheme, notoriously profligate, and which some of the best constitutional lawyers in the country have pronounced to be, decidedly and palpably, unconstitutional. How stands the case? We humbly conceive that the "Head and Boilers" and Mr. Badger have both "headed" themselves. They are dead. Requiescat in pace!

One more remark, and we shall conclude.—Mr. Badger ascribes the result of the late elections to the disgust the People felt at the course of the President. This was a strange way for the People ("two thirds of them being in favor of a U. S. Bank") to show their disgust—by sustaining the vetoes of two bank bills! No, sir! Lay not the flattering unctious to your soul. It is useless to disguise the truth. Your wickedness and folly have been repudiated and condemned by the People. They have put the seal of unalterable disgrace upon you. You have disfranchised yourself, in their estimation, by your own stupid conduct. The people know you no longer, or know you only to your discomfiture and shame. You and your accomplices have endeavored to traduce a spotless character, which even your hypocrisy could not imitate; and you have your retribution in the scorn and derision of all honest men who may be attracted by your miserable cries, uttered from that moral Siberia, where the divulger of Cabinet secrets, and the would-be betrayer of the Chief Magistrate, are doomed by the voice of an indignant nation to abide eternally.

#### REFORM.

That unsullied purity should extend through all the ramifications of the Government and unwavering honesty pervade all the ranks of its officers is utterly impossible. Abuses will exist in spite of every effort at prevention or cure.—Their discovery is often difficult, their remedy when discovered, as often perplexing. Their effects frequently betray their existence, when the mischief they have caused are to some extent past repair. The feculence of the atmosphere is manifested only by the horrors of the epidemic, whose attacks baffle in too many instances the efforts of the most skillful.

But the evil enjoys a protracted existence, and is so conscious of its strength that it scarcely shuns publicity; when its true character—notwithstanding the specious aspect it may assume—if not known, is at least suspected, why is not investigation instituted and its immediate banishment effected? The investigations indeed are frequently made, but the happy results promised, have rarely followed. It may be observed in passing that the action of the Executive is from its character quiet and unostentatious: with few exceptions, the beneficial effects of its interference are seldom published. But when the press raises its voice, or the Legislature institutes an inquiry, the cry of abuse and reform is rung through the whole country. In adhering to the causes which have prevented the correction of abuses, though their prevalence have been the theme of so much declamation, the first that meets our attention is defective legislation and inefficient inquiry instituted by Congress.

No matter what may be the caution, purity, and impartiality exerted in the appointment of official agents, men unworthy of confidence will frequently be the successful candidates. Of the absolute integrity of a host of the officers, there never can be any certainty. The only safeguard, therefore, of the public interests entrusted to their keeping must be judicious checks and restraints established by law. If these are not established by the Legislature, the wisdom and caution of the appointing power, whether chief or subordinate, can avail but little. Even after the most perspicacious ingenuity has thrown around the public interests all the means of protection its ingenuity can devise, craft and chicanery will in numberless instances find their way through the meshes of the law, and practice their fraud with impunity. What, then, must be anticipated, when no legal restraints whatever are imposed, when the perpetration of crime can be continued for years without the possibility of detection, and when detected is onerous to no punishment, which it regards? We do not intend to descend, at present, at least, into details—we wish to confine ourselves to the abstract question of the reason why abuses may exist, without pointing out any individual cases. But it is a fact, the truth of which any one may discover easily, that many of the abuses which may exist in different departments of the Government, may be, to a great extent, prevented by a judicious system of checks, and the enactment of punishment for guilt.

The modes and motives of the inquiries instituted by Congress, are another reason why they

have scarcely ever been followed by beneficial results. But these are matters of secondary consideration, and perhaps we may offer a few remarks on them at another time. The most important function of the Legislature remains yet unaccomplished—the enactment of such laws as will best tend to curb the malversation of our public officers and enforce the upright performance of their duties. Until this is done, partial inquiries and partial measures might be pronounced utterly futile. Prevention is far better than cure. Through the agency of the former no disease exists—by the efforts of the latter, but a few cases are cured.

#### ANCIENT OPINIONS ON BANKING.

Amid the conflict of opinions concerning the necessity and utility of banking corporations, some pleasure and instruction will probably be derived from reverting to the opinions held by many of the fathers of the Constitution. Notwithstanding the talents and learning that have of late years volunteered in the discussion of this intricate question, we still think that we may obtain some knowledge from their expanded wisdom and forcible expression. They had not the same extent of opportunity of learning from experience the effects of discounting banks on the interests of the community; but yet, in less than a dozen lines, we find condensed the most comprehensive views of the subjects. These objections to banks of discount may be found in the report of Hamilton, the whole of which is an attempted reply to them. They are as follows:

1. "Banks serve to promote usury."
2. "They tend to prevent other kinds of lending."
3. "They furnish temptations to overtrading."
4. "They afford aid to ignorant adventurers, who disturb the natural and beneficial course of trade."
5. "They give to bankrupt and fraudulent traders a fictitious credit, which enables them to maintain false appearances, and to extend their impositions."
6. "They have a tendency to banish gold and silver."

Such were the arguments employed when the first Bank of the United States was proposed. The ingenuity of Hamilton furnished specious replies to them, and his influence, combined with other causes, which we omit at present mentioning, obtained its charter. But our experience proves that the reasoning of Hamilton, however plausible, wanted solidity. The wisdom of our forefathers foresaw all the evils which a large moneyed corporation must necessarily engender. It was well for their descendants, who have experienced the disasters it produces, if they pertinaciously opposed its resuscitation.

The arguments we have quoted above, enforce the inexpediency only of a national incorporated bank. But, in Congress, the question of its constitutionality was ably argued; and that the establishment of such an institution was directly contrary to the intent of the Constitution, was unanswerably demonstrated. The proposition had been made in the Convention to confer on Congress the power of granting powers of incorporation, and had been decidedly negatived. No latitude of construction can indirectly give a meaning to any instrument of writing, when we have decided evidence that the authors of the instrument had unequivocally determined that nothing having such a significance should positively directly appear in it.

While we are in the vein of reminiscence, we cannot forbear appending to the preceding paragraphs, the following resolution passed by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1811:

"The General Assembly of Virginia view with the most serious concern the late attempts which have been made to obtain from Congress a renewal of the charter incorporating the Bank of the United States."

"This Assembly are deeply impressed with the conviction, that the original grant of the charter was unconstitutional; that Congress have no power whatever to renew it; and that the exercise of such a power would be not only unconstitutional, but a dangerous encroachment on the sovereignty of the States."

"Resolved, That the Senators of this State in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and our Representatives most earnestly requested in the execution of their duties, as faithful Representatives of their country, to use their best efforts in opposing, by every means in their power, the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States."

ROBERT TAYLOR,  
Speaker of the Senate.  
JAMES BARBOUR,  
Speaker of the House of Delegates.  
January 22, 1811—Agreed to.

CLARENCE J. PIERCE,  
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

In addition to the previous quotation, we will give for the present but one more authority respecting the unconstitutionality of an incorporated National Bank. We leave all these authorities to speak for themselves—deeming comment unnecessary. The following passage is an extract, asserting the unconstitutionality of a Bank—the portion of the report, which we omit, discusses merely the expediency of renewing the charter of the Bank, and is adverse to its position on this ground also.

"Communicated to the Senate, on the 2d of March, 1811."

"Mr. Clay, from the Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, praying that an act of Congress might be passed to continue the corporate powers of the Bank for a further period, to enable it to settle such of its concerns as may be depending on the 3d of March, 1811, respectfully offered for the consideration of the Senate the following report:

"That your committee have duly weighed the contents of the memorial, and deliberately attended to such explanations of the views of the memorialists, as they have thought proper to present through their agents. That holding the opinion, (as a majority of the committee do,) that the Constitution did not authorize Congress originally to grant the charter, it follows as a necessary consequence of that opinion, that an extension of it, even under the restrictions contemplated by the stockholders, is equally repugnant to the Constitution."

THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN

Has done us but justice in quoting the following issue, which we tender to the adversaries of the Executive: "The name of Whig originated with a faction, in the Old World, and has never won any great honor in modern times in the New, till it was surrendered to Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

But we do not perceive that he has yet made up his mind to join issue, if we may judge from his remark:

"We do not know how far back the 'modern times' here spoken of extend."

The "modern times," (as we understand them,) extend as far back into the nineteenth century as when a certain unsuccessful party dropped the name of "National Republicans," and adopted that of Whigs. Sometime between 1833 and 1841; to be more particular, sometime before the Baltimore American was christened at the Whig font.—*Basta.*

#### THE EXCHEQUER SCHEME.

The Presses and Politicians are guessing all round the compass, what the Exchequer Scheme of the President will be. They must all wait for the Message; and they will then see who has guessed right.

In the mean time we may venture to say, that the late elections have already settled one point for the President, viz.—against all "Fiscal Corporation," which will make the path of his duty herein as plain, as if lighted by burning effigies."

It might be interesting hereafter, to know what conjectures had been made on the subject of the President's Exchequer scheme, in advance of the Message. We shall therefore place on record a single conjecture from the N. Y. Herald:

"There is nothing definitively known on the subject, but the general impression seems to be that he will propose an agency for the transaction of the fiscal concerns of the Government, with power to issue a paper currency, Exchequer bills, Treasury notes, or whatever they may be called, founded on the public revenues, and on private deposits of gold and silver. There must be sub-agencies at all points where the business of the Treasury shall render them necessary; and at these points, the bills to be receivable for public dues, and to be payable in specie on presentation."

Let it be understood, however, that we make no conjectures and endorse none.

#### "WHO" NOMINATED JOHN TYLER FOR VICE PRESIDENT?

This is the fourth time of asking.

We think we have already shown, that the pretension of the "Whig party," (as we "defined" them and their "position" on the third time of asking,) touching the election of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," are altogether arrogant and groundless, and without any parallel in the whole annals of egotism and vanity, not even excepting the fable of the *Fly upon the Wheel!* Truly, "whata dust we do raise!" said the *Fly*. And what a dust the whole Whig party, like the fly, have raised in the great revolution of the political wheel, that wheeled Mr. Van Buren out, and rolling with the tide of popular triumph, brought General HARRISON in.

To show the course of events, after the election in 1836, and the means adopted by the Harrison party to secure his election in 1840, we refer to the columns of the *Intelligencer*, under the heading, "Politics of the day," and quote a few passages from the "Democratic Republican Convention at Harrisburg on the 17th of March, 1838, and the 'Democratic Republican Address' of the Central Committee, to the People of the United States. These will show what the 'politics of the day were,' and how successful their labors were in 1840:

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1838.

The Central Committee appointed by the Convention from the People of Pennsylvania, held at Harrisburg on the 14th of December, 1836, which nominated General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON for President; and the Central Committee appointed by a meeting of his friends at the House of Jacob Alter, at Harrisburg, on Saturday the 17th instant, met and resolved to unite, and act in concert as one body, to promote his election in 1840.

On motion, Hon. JOHN TAYLOR, Surveyor General of the Commonwealth, was chosen President, and George W. Harris and David Krause, Esqs., Secretaries.

Henry K. Strong, Esq., read and submitted the following address, which was considered and unanimously adopted, each member of the Committee affixing his signature.

On motion, it was resolved, that the editors of the several papers in the city and county of Philadelphia, and the other counties of the Commonwealth, with the editors in other States, be respectfully requested to publish the address and proceedings of this Committee:

#### "AN ADDRESS

"Of the Democratic Republican Central Committee of Pennsylvania, to the People of the United States."

The Central Committee appointed by a Democratic Republican State Convention of delegates from the People of Pennsylvania, which, on the 14th day of December, 1836, put in nomination an electoral ticket, pledged to support that distinguished soldier and citizen, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, for President of the United States, have been called upon by their fellow citizens, from different parts of the Commonwealth to take measures for an immediate and effectual organization for the Presidential campaign of 1840.

In pursuance of these calls, each of the Committee as still reside at the Seat of Government assembled, and upon a full interchange of opinions, determined to call a meeting of their fellow-citizens, and submit to them the evidences of public opinion in this and other States; the position of those opposed to Federal dictation and Federal miracle, and the true nature of the crisis. In consequence of this request, a large and respectable number of the People met at Harrisburg, and recommended immediate action of the friends of General Harrison throughout the Union, and appointed a Central Committee, who, with members of the State Committee, assembled and organized as one body.

"That Committee cheerfully respond to the unanimous resolution lately passed in nearly every county in the Commonwealth, by the People in their primary assemblies, in favor of GENERAL HARRISON. They are, however, compelled to express their regret, that when the crisis demands union—when nothing but union can save the credit system from utter prostration, here is one solitary exception, and that too in a mercantile community—we allude to the proceedings of a late meeting in Philadelphia, in which those who participated have strayed themselves against the whole Commonwealth."

The public cannot be at a loss to guess what organizing partisans composed this "meeting," nor to what desperate clique they belonged.

But the Address proceeds, and adds, concerning the conduct of these partizan disorganizers, that "The Committee cannot believe that a course of im-politic is sanctioned by the sober and reflecting citizens of Philadelphia, but that it was the act of a select electing politicians, who are not aware of the suicidal steps they were giving their own interests, and their own party in the State, and throughout the Union."

For our present purpose we have given sufficient extracts from the introductory part of the Address, to show the aim and end of the whole; and to satisfy any unprejudiced mind that the views taken by the committee, and the arguments they urged, (which we quoted from the *Intelligencer*, and adopted in the "third time of asking," who nominated John Tyler for Vice President?) could not fail of placing General Harrison in such a favorable light before the people of the United States, as to secure his election.

Not satisfied, however, with the facts and arguments of their Address, the Committee in conclusion recommend auxiliary and ulterior measures:

"For the purpose of preparing for the Presidential campaign of 1840, and of effecting an organization of the friends of General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, in this and other States, and of furthering the nomination already made by the People of this

distinguished citizen, the committee respectfully recommend the holding of a Convention at the city of Pittsburgh, composed of delegates from the several States of the Union, on the 4th day of July next, and request the People in the several counties of this Commonwealth to choose delegates for that purpose.

John Taylor, D. Krause,  
Abm Bambaugh, Henry K. Strong,  
Geo. J. Hailey, John Bauman,  
William Ayres, E. W. Roberts,  
Henry Peffer, W. H. Kepner,  
Geo. W. Harris, J. M. Wiestling,  
John A. Fisher, Wm. Clark, Jr."

As we have not, in the course of our argument, had occasion to allude to the character and services of the illustrious and lamented Harrison, who so signally triumphed over all opposition, it would be but an act of justice to the Committee, as well as an indispensable part of our argument, to show the character and services of the candidate of the People's choice, whom they delighted to honor:

"But who is General HARRISON?" (demand the Committee.) "that the people of Pennsylvania should desert him in a crisis like this?" In the eloquent language of the people of the county in which he resides, he is "the son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence—a distinguished patriot of the Revolution, enrolled at nineteen in the ranks of his country's defenders—the favorite aide-de-camp of Wayne—one of the victors of Miami—the trusted commander of the outpost, Fort Washington—the secretary to the Northwestern territory—its first delegate in Congress—the author of the beneficent Land system, by which honest settlers were encouraged and land speculators rebuked—the popular Governor of Indiana—the overthrower of Tecumseh and his British allies—the diplomatist at the treaty of Vincennes—the Hero of TIPPECANOE—the gallant conqueror of Upper Canada—and as victorious at the Thames; a member of Congress in 1822, (1816-19) and a Senator in 1824, (1825), in which station he advocated the reform of the militia system, and the appointment of cadets of the sons of those who die in defence of their country; and also the prompt adjustment of the claims of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution; was Minister to Colombia in 1828—the author of the renowned letter to Bolivar—the People's candidate for the Presidency in 1836, leading all the opposition candidates—brought forward not by a caucus or caucus of politicians, but by the great and enthusiastic voice of a grateful People, as a just and well-merited acknowledgment to honesty and fidelity in the performance of high public trusts, and equal promptitude and triumph in public danger."

Such is the man and the statesman, the soldier and the patriot, whom the "Democratic Republican Committee" presented to the People of the United States as a candidate for their suffrages, for the first office and highest honors of the Republic.

To show that he was not a Whig, and was equally feared and hated by all good Whigs, it is only necessary to quote a sentence or two from the official organ of the Whig party, (the *Intelligencer*), upon its transferring, reluctantly, the Democratic Republican Address to its columns:

"We took occasion, a few days ago, to animadvert on the extraordinary proposition from a Committee of citizens of Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, for a National Convention, to be held at Pittsburgh, for the exclusive purpose of presenting General HARRISON as the Whig candidate for the Presidency."

A "Whig" candidate! What an absurdity. Was he a "Whig" candidate in 1836? Neither "Whig" nor "Whigless" is found in any of the proceedings of the meeting, or in any portion of the Address.

To show that General Harrison was not a "Whig" candidate, and never likely to be, we quote another passage from the same organ, in relation to this same address:

"We still expect that the Whigs in Congress will express some opinion, before the session ends, as to the proper time and place for holding a National Convention to fix upon a candidate for the Presidency."

"Meanwhile, to show that the proposition of the Harrisburg Committee is not approved, even by the friends of the candidate whom they prefer, we copy the following articles on the subject from late Ohio papers."

But we shall not trouble ourselves about these "articles" except to quote one passage (from the *Gallipolis Journal*):

"We are pleased to see, however, that this movement in Pennsylvania is condemned by every Whig paper which has come to our notice."

We are "pleased to see, too, such testimony from the adversaries of the 'Democratic Republican' candidate, showing that he was no 'Whig,' and not at all suitable to 'Whig' tastes, nor having any 'Whig' affinity, or likely to depend upon 'Whig' support."

We now pause again in our argument and inquiries,—after having shown that General Harrison was neither a Whig, nor belonged to the Whig party, but on the contrary repudiated by them,—and shall again repeat our question.

And hereupon we demand, for the fourth time, What right have Mr. CLAY'S friends to call JOHN TYLER to account?

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

We have but one word to say to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer. We will get into no collision with the editor if he will permit us to avoid it. We unhesitatingly declare that we would much rather have his good opinion than his bad—and we are ready to respond in his own language, and say, that "When Mr. Tyler's administration supports the Constitution and interests of his country, we will cordially support it. When it carries out schemes that we disapprove, we will oppose them." This is the duty of a free press, and we readily shake hands with the Enquirer in the agreement to go for the country and for the country alone.

As to Mr. Spencer, we will answer more directly, that we have no knowledge, nor do we believe, that any such "Bank scheme" as indicated, is in any way ascribable either to the President or the Secretary.

A few days more, and all will be told by the Message.

#### GROGAN'S KIDNAPPERS.

The officers of the volunteers concerned in the arrest of Grogan within the Vermont frontier, have been dismissed by the Commander of the Forces, Sir Richard Jackson, in conformity to the sentence of a court martial.—*Boston Atlas.*

The British authorities in Canada have thus shown a proper respect to public opinion, and a proper sense of propriety. We hail this as an omen of a better spirit in that quarter, than has hitherto governed the Provincial councils.

When adversaries have reached the point where international laws are recognized, and justice is admitted as an organic principle to regulate the intercourse of nations, we may conclude that there is a fair prospect of adjusting all difference in an amicable manner.

Long may the just counsels of Sir Richard Jackson prevail in the United Canada.

The Whigs are all dead in Michigan.—Mr. Vernon (O) Banner.

A mistake. There was a live one in this city last week from that State, and he attracted great attention.—*New Era.*

If there was a live one in New York, it doesn't prove that they were not all dead in Michigan.

#### The Richmond White's opinion of Gen. Jackson.

The venerable Ex-President Jackson is thus spoken of by one of the ultra-Whig presses that daily vent its low abuse on the present Chief Magistrate. We do not fear that public sentiment will ever endorse such "a base abandonment" of decency and propriety. Alluding to (and sung by) the letter recently written by General Jackson, in which the Old Hero applauds the firmness and patriotism of President Tyler, the *Whig* says:

"Any one familiar with General Jackson's peculiar style, when he wrote in his own proper person, especially, if aware that the Old Hero is now on the verge of the grave, and that to subscribe his name, must be a great physical effort, must be convinced that there is a slight around him, who mould his letters to suit their own purposes, regardless of the honor or consistency of the venerable DOTARD, who is under their control."

Shame on the editor who would thus cast an indignity on his country, by applying such an epithet to one who deserved and enjoyed so many public honors! The reckless and abusive editor concludes his strictures with this paragraph:

"What a contemptible force is thus attempted to be played upon the American People! For the purpose of influencing a few credulous fools, they expose the old man to continued derision and contempt, forgetful that if even there was soundness and consistency in the opinions which are manufactured for him, the time has passed by when there was any magic in his name, or any, the slightest respect for his sentiments."

If the ultra-Whigs think to make converts by means of such a press, they must not expect to do it in Virginia.

The Madisonian, of yesterday, has an article headed the Navy, in which the Patriot is introduced as having made a statement "that a boy, guilty of a penitentiary offence, has been paroled on condition that he would enlist as a naval apprentice, and that the arrangement has been assented to by the Department."

Without stopping to take exception to the tone and language of the article in the Madisonian, (to which it is justly liable) we take leave to inform the writer that the statement on which he founds his remarks never appeared in the Baltimore Patriot.—*Balt. Pat. of Wednesday.*

We are glad that the Patriot disclaims the publication of the statement referred to—and we confess that we did not see it in that paper. We noticed in the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, credited to the Patriot.—Although aware that the Courier and Enquirer abound in misstatements and misrepresentations, we did not think it would have the audacity to commit this kind of political forgery when detection was so sure to follow upon the heels of the offence.

COURIER AND ENQUIRER.—In executing a deed of quackery to the title of "Whig," we are sorry to perceive that we have given offence to our worthy cotemporary, the Courier and Enquirer.

In reading our "deed," however, we apprehend that our cotemporary has fallen into some "errors of fact and opinion" (no doubt unintentional,) which, at a time more propitious for calm consideration, we shall endeavor to correct, (as Mr. Clay once said to Mr. Adams)

In the mean time we must refer our cotemporary to an article in another column, headed

"Who nominated John Tyler for Vice President?"

The Norfolk Herald contains another anonymous statement, that Mr. Wise has quarrelled with every body and every party. It bears falsity on its very face.

THE LADY'S BOOK and Graham's Magazine, for December, may be had of F. Luff, next to Brownig's, merchant tailor, Pennsylvania Avenue. Both works are magnificent.

The above works may also be had of Hampton, near 4 1-2 street, Penn. Avenue.

THE NEW YORK MIRROR.—This popular periodical deserves the continued favor of the public. Besides the usual rare literary matter, the number for this week is embellished with a beautiful large steel engraving, entitled "The King's Page."

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for December, has already been received by Mr. Hampton, the agent for this city. It has many beautiful embellishments, and is filled with original contributions from the best writers in the country. Its editor, Mr. Poe, is a rare scholar.

ARTHUR CARRELL.—This work has been spoken of at some length by our New York Correspondent.—We have received a copy through K. & T. Collins, Baltimore.

#### New York Correspondence.

New York, Nov. 26, 1841

There has been recently advertised here an extraordinary article. Its invention is one of the strongest instances of that spirit characteristic of the present day, which would have every thing practical. The article is a satire of "Baptismal garments," consisting of an "India rubber vest and pantaloons!" Incredible as these words may appear to you, they are nevertheless a copy from the sign of the Store. What would John the Baptist have thought of an India rubber water-proof dress for baptizing! And what are the Baptists to say at this modern invention auxiliary to the administration of the sacred rite of baptism? The Baptists claim the apostolic mode. Is this the apostolic mode I wonder? Was the Eunuch baptized in a water-proof jacket? What kind of baptism would this water-proof baptism be? It would neither be immersion nor sprinkling. It is amusing enough. What is the age coming to? What other inventions will men find out?

Dr. Lardner's lectures continue to be interesting and instructive. As de from the slight moral obliquity attached to the man, he is certainly better worth listening to than any lecturer I have ever heard. Few subjects are more interesting to the contemplative mind, than anatomy, which he has chosen for his "evening" lectures, as he terms them. The Doctor has wit, naïveté and humor; all three great and necessary auxiliaries to a public lecturer. He has elucidated many new facts in anatomy which will draw the attention of the learned. The lectures before the other societies are all upon subjects interesting to the public, and the choice of lectures made by the institutions is a judicious one, combining most of the talent and learning of the country.

This is "Evacuation Day," the anniversary of the withdrawal of the British troops from this city and the loosening of their last foot-hold on American ground. The military all turn out to-day, and what with the parade of brilliant regiments of citizen troops, firing salutes in the Park, and a military ball to night, the day will be duly honored. Somehow or other gunpowder always makes an important feature in all our national festivals.

The trial of Mitchell creates less interest than was anticipated; but roguery is too common an occurrence to take much hold on the public mind. Our two medical colleges are now fully under way. The Crosby school, which is under the control of the Regents, has heretofore suffered from political influence and favoritism, in consequence of which a very mediocre faculty has for several years held its professorships, subject to frequent changes, according to the whim and caprice of the appointing power, or the successful intrigue of ambitious aspirants, with the board of trustees. The result of the whole management has been, to destroy the confidence of the public, and the profession, in the institution, and to prepare the way for the organization of a school on a more independent and liberal foundation. This has at length been effected, and

the new school of the university has gone into operation under very favorable and flattering auspices. The faculty, embracing a Mott, a Pattison, a Rivers, and a Draper, is probably unsurpassed in this country, if we take into consideration talent, learning, and long and successful experience in teaching. Dr. Mott returns from a six years' residence in Europe, laden with all the late improvements in medicine and surgery, which he has gathered in his travels; these he freely imparts to the students, in lectures, with anecdote, sketches of celebrated surgeons, personal adventure, &c., &c., in a manner highly interesting and instructive. Sir Astley Cooper has pronounced our distinguished countryman the first surgeon living, and richly has earned this proud title, for no one can point to as many great and successful operations as himself. The other professors in the university school are also very favorably known. Dr. Pattison, the successful competitor over Sir Charles Bell for the chair of anatomy in the London university, has the reputation of being one of the best teachers of this branch, either in this country or in Europe; and Dr. Rivers is distinguished as a learned and elegant professor of the theory and practice of medicine. Dr. Draper has a high reputation abroad, as well as in this country, for his original investigations and discoveries, in the different branches of natural philosophy and chemistry. Before coming to this city, he filled the chair of chemistry in Haverford College, Va. Dr. Paine is the pious, practical, and erudite author of the "Medical and Physiological Commentaries," one of the most stupendous monuments of industry, research, and talent, which the superficial age has produced. It remains to be seen whether he possesses that practical tact, the faculty of adapting his instructions to the comprehension of a student, which is essential to the success of the public teacher of medicine. As the worthy opponent of the humoral doctrines, so called, he is thought by many to be behind the age, and in his endeavors to support solidism, to deny the existence of facts, which are indisputably established. But I leave this question to the faculty, who are more immediately interested in its decision. In the race which is now running between our two medical schools, it is easy to see which is to come off victorious. The University school numbers over 200 students, from every State in the Union, while the Crosby school numbers less than one-third the number, of whom, I have been told, but 37 are pay students.—Nearly all these are second course students, who attend merely for the purpose of obtaining a diploma.—It is confidently predicted that the ensuing session the University school will number more than 400. Thus you see the seeds of *E. culapius* has been sown in Philadelphia, and henceforth New York is to be the medical as well as Commercial Emporium of the Union.

The investigation of the custom house has been nearly brought to a close. The Commissioners have found it difficult to obtain the necessary testimony.—To the investigation itself, it is well known that Mr. Curtis is hostile, and it would not be surprising if he threw in the way of the Commissioners every obstacle that his position will enable him to control and make his instrument. Governor Poindexter has, throughout, conducted the investigation with that perseverance and untiring devotion to the public interests which, from his first entry into political life as Governor of Mississippi, until this day, has characterized him. By his dignity and urbanity of manners he has, since his sojourn among us, won for himself the esteem and respect of all parties, both in his social and diplomatic relations. He will shortly return to Washington with his lady, who, during her stay with us, has, as a Southern stranger, received that distinguished attention from the elite of New York which her position, as well as her own personal accomplishments, challenged for herself. Governor Poindexter has been seriously attacked in one or two of the points for the firm course he has taken in the delicate mission entrusted to him. But he who feels himself in the line of duty will inevitably be the attacks of those who would make him swerve from it. Governor Poindexter is now fifty-eight, and though slightly lame from the effects of a severe injury received three years ago, he is in the possession of the full strength of his commanding mind, and has by no means yet filled the measure of his country's service. A rumor is in the prints that he is to be Minister to Mexico. Whether this be true or not, it is certain he will confer honor on any position he may accept under our administration.

ELIHU BURRIT, the "learned blacksmith," who is foolishly called, lectured last night before the New York Lyceum, very successfully. He is but 28 years of age, and the master of more living languages than any other American. He has a fine phrenological head, and (so much in favor of phrenology) he has a large development of the organ of language.

Temperance societies still are held in high favor, and converts from "those who were lost," are daily made.

Lord Morpeth is to have a public dinner given him by the British residents, which promises to be a magnificent affair. The Prince is in Boston. The Men's blacks are on the eve of departing for Africa. The Herald and the Sun are at war about the editor of the Sun's "jet bank." The Courier has again begun the "moral war" upon the Herald, and so they go! Ta-tisto is here, and about to put two volumes of Sketches of Travel to press. Whoever publishes them will make money, as the book is rich, piquant, and full of incident. He calls it "Souvenirs of Southern Travel." There is nothing new in the literary world of importance. Yours,

Hudson.

#### THE PURSE AND SWORD.

The following, from the New York Express, will show who is in fault, if the Purse be united to the Sword. The Executive under the circumstances of the case, has done all he could to divert them.

Correspondence of the Express.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

The charge so often put forth against the President of desiring "a Union of the Purse and Sword," has no foundation in reason nor in fact. The under Secretary of the Treasury, who is the Executive, has no difference of opinion between the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government upon the contrary, as the charge of the Extra Session of Congress, the Treasury under the regulations of the act of 1834, that is, in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, who by the practice of the Government, under the constitution, was removable at the will and pleasure of the President. It was a much the fault of Congress, to say the least, that they did not put the Treasury under the custody of law before they adjourned, as the President, who had no power of legislation.

The President, I learn upon inquiry, and from the highest sources, immediately upon the adjournment of Congress, determined that it should not be justly said of him, that he desired to have the custody of the Purse and Sword, or that he was to be the Union of Purse and Sword," whereupon he went at once to Mr. Selden, the Treasurer of the United States, and told him, that as under the existing law, he should not exercise that right, while the public money rested in his custody; that he wanted no control of the public money, and would have a good deal to do with it; and though on matters of advice it might be necessary to resort to the Secretary of the Treasury, yet he (the Treasurer) was to consider himself only the servant of the law. It may be remarked here that the Treasurer, Mr. Selden, is under large bonds for the faithful performance of his duty, to the amount, I think, of \$500,000.